

Washington emerged from the breast into the Atlantic. The French destroyers Fandou and Carquois escorted the Presidential squadron to the Ushant Light. After saluting with their guns and guns the French warships returned to Brest.

As the George Washington disappeared in the summer haze the President stood on the bridge waving a farewell answer to the salute from the French warships.

The members of President Wilson's party were Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; Vance McCormick, American member of the Supreme Allied Blockade Council, of which he was chairman; B. M. Harbo, American representative on various commissions of the Peace Conference; and Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the United States Peace Delegation on the International Financial Commission.

President Wilson's party in Paris last night at the Invalides station. He was accompanied by M. Dubout, President of the Senate, and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Clemenceau was at the station with Foreign Minister Pichon, M. Clemenceau, the Minister of Finance, and M. Loeper, the Minister of Reconstruction.

The Spanish, Italian, Japanese and Greek Ambassadors in Paris also were present, as were the British Ambassador, the Czechoslovakian, Gen. Berdoulat, the Military Governor of Paris, and many other prominent persons.

### LANSING NOW HEADS AMERICAN MISSION

#### Polk to Replace Him About Middle of July.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 29.—With the departure of President Wilson, Secretary Lansing becomes head of the American peace delegation which will carry on negotiations with the British and French peace commissioners. But this arrangement probably will be only temporary, as Secretary Lansing expects to return to the United States about the middle of July.

Henry White is leaving for a week's vacation at the seashore tomorrow, and Col. House is going to London, so Gen. Bliss and Secretary Lansing will be the only American delegates in Paris for the next few days.

All of the delegations are so worn out by the protracted negotiations that many of the delegates are taking leave, and it probably will not be long before much headway for the next fortnight.

Following the departure of Bernard M. Baruch, Vance McCormick and Thomas W. Lamont, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, is now the only American delegate to the delegation which is now considering the economic problem connected with the Austrian treaty.

The Council of Peace Conference, it is understood, will again take the form of an interallied supreme council, in which each of the great Powers will be represented by two delegates. To the Council the Council will be formed as follows: Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; Secretary of State Lansing and Col. Edward M. House for the United States; Foreign Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Giolitti and Viscount Marconi for Italy; and Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda for Japan.

### CROWDS PAY HONOR TO LLOYD GEORGE

#### "Thank God for Victory," He Tells Londoners.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, June 29.—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, returned to his home in Downing street this evening, accompanied by the King and Queen, and the royal carriage to Downing street. Lloyd George, who had been in the front line of the war, was greeted by a crowd of cheering people. He spoke of the peace which had come to the world, and in concluding said:

"I sincerely trust that the unity of spirit and concord which won this great peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation the new world order of peace and justice. Let us thank God for the great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of gratitude to the noble sacrifices that have been made."

Gathered at the station to meet the Premier were King George, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Earl Curzon, the Lord Mayor, a crowd of ministers and other influential persons.

The King, who had met Mrs. Lloyd George in the Royal waiting room, accompanied her to the Premier's saloon on the arrival of the train at Victoria station and greeted him with a kiss on the hand and shook it cordially. Then he welcomed Viscount Milner, Gen. Curzon, Gen. Balfour and the other members of the peace mission.

WILSON NEEDS FOR LEAGUE.  
Covenant Necessary, Says Message to London Press.

LONDON, June 29.—A peace message from President Wilson to the Daily Mail and the Weekly Dispatch is printed this morning in the latter publication. It follows:

"Many things crowd into the mind to be said about the Peace Treaty, but the thought that stands out in front of all others is that by the terms of the treaty the greatest possible amount of compensation has been provided for people whose homes and lives were wrecked by the storm of war, and security has been given to them that the storm shall not arise again. In so far as we came together to insure these things, the work of the treaty is finished, but in a larger sense its work begins to-day."

"In answer to an unmistakable appeal, the League of Nations has been constituted and the greatest work has been drawn which shows the way to international understanding and peace."

"We stand at the crossroads, however, and the way is only pointed out. Those who saw through the travail of war the vision of a world made secure for mankind must now consecrate their lives to its realization."

### Germans Use Black Borders for Treaty; July 6 to Be Day of National Mourning

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 29.—Some of the Berlin papers, announcing the signing of the treaty, appear in black borders, with captions on their front pages such as "Germany's Fate Sealed" and "Peace and Annihilation."

The *Tagesspiegel* in closing an editorial says: "Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson and their accessories have sown dragon's teeth of eternal enmity."

The whole German press writes in the strain of melancholy pessimism. The *Tagesspiegel* writes: "What we need is a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to install him our enemies will send him."

Dr. Dernburg in the *Tagesspiegel* says: "The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense in continuing the controversy. It is better to endeavor quickly to find our feet. The concessions made to us are not without value and open the way to certain alleviations."

The *Freiheit*, *Lokal-Anzeiger* and *Vorwaerts* all protest against the idea of revenge. Gen. Count Max Montgelas, writing in the *Tagesspiegel*, says:

"There is no choice but to observe the treaty to the extreme limit of what is possible. Absolute candor and sincerity must form the lodestar of Germany's foreign policy."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* has been suppressed for printing a headline: "Revenge for the Dishonor of 1919" on an article relative to the Peace Treaty which was published yesterday.

The evangelical churches of Germany will observe Sunday, July 6, as a day of mourning. It will be requested that quiet prevail and that Germany make an earnest effort to recuperate by consistent work. The church bells will chime a hymn of mourning.

mann, who declared Germany did not desire to annex part of France or Belgium, but must have "guarantees."

Changed Submarine Policy.  
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, although at first against the unrestricted use of submarines, finally became convinced that England could be starved and ruined by their use, and gave his consent to Admiral von Tirpitz's scheme for the blockade of the British Isles.

He also made many references to the "fact" that the United States would be of no material benefit to the Allies, "who could raise no army," and could give but little moral support.

Several times during his tenure of office, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg threw out peace feelers, particularly in 1915, when he invited the Allies to enter peace negotiations. In none of them, however, would he give other than the vaguest of indications as to what the Germans would demand as a peace settlement, and all of his overtures were rejected.

His endorsement of unlimited submarine warfare followed the failure of his peace efforts of December, 1918.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was born in 1856, the son of Matthias A. von Bethmann-Hollweg, professor of civil law at Bonn, and a grandson of a member of the Jewish banking family of von Bethmann of Frankfurt. He was educated at the Pforta Gymnasium, and at the universities of Strasbourg, Leipzig and Berlin. He entered the Prussian administrative service in 1882, and rose to the position of President of the Province of Posen in 1909.

He was appointed Prussian Minister of the Interior, and two years later became Imperial Secretary of the Interior and Chancellor of Germany from July 14, 1909, to July 14, 1917, when he was forced out of office and Dr. George Michaelis assumed the post. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, particularly the militarists, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, had been trying to obtain his discharge or resignation practically ever since he made the statement about the "scrap of paper" and admitted the injustice of the German invasion of Belgium.

On several occasions the Chancellor's least trusted advisers, the militarists for the war—this was mostly in 1916 and 1917, as in 1914 and 1915 he had frequently declared that England and England's allies were the aggressors. Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the *Cologne Gazette*, blamed von Bethmann-Hollweg and his colleagues for the war.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was Minister of Foreign Affairs, as being responsible for the war. The article attempted to show that the war had been started by the two Ministers while the Kaiser was visiting Norway and that the Emperor really knew nothing about what was going on.

The former German Chancellor has often been mentioned as among those who might be tried by the Allies for political offences in connection with the origin of the war. It has been assumed that his trial would be based on the "scrap of paper" speech, the invasion of Belgium and the violation of Belgian neutrality.

Last February von Bethmann-Hollweg offered to go before a tribunal to give the German people an account of his stewardship of the Reich, but this offer was rejected.

He was a member of the Reichstag, and at times was sharply spoken in his defense of Socialism and rejected any move to make himself and his colleagues Ministers responsible to the Reichstag, yet in the early stages of the war he became known as a moderate, and his influence during the first two years of the conflict was thrown against the unrestricted use of submarines and breaking off relations with the United States.

Early in the war, too, he always refused to make any definite statement of Germany's exact war aims, but instead talked rather vaguely and ambiguously about "guarantees for the future of Germany."

He spoke of the independence of the Prussians, saying also that Germany wanted assurances that Belgium would no longer be a "menace."

The *Freiheit*, George Sylvester Viereck's propaganda newspaper, quoted him thus:

"Does any one believe that the land we hold in the west is consecrated? Is it with the blood of the people, will be surrendered without complete security for the future? We must be satisfactorily assured that Belgium will not become a French vassal state, will not be erected into a military and economic bulwark against Germany. Germany must see that the long subjugated Flemings shall not again be exposed to their former fate. The ultimate fate of the colonies will be decided here on the continent, and our victories here on the continent will secure for us colonial possessions and afford the unquestionable spirit of German enterprise opportunities for new and profitable activity."

Perhaps the only definite statement the Chancellor ever made regarding Germany's intentions if she won the war was made by him in July, 1917, shortly before his resignation. He pointed out: "Those who saw through the travail of war the vision of a world made secure for mankind must now consecrate their lives to its realization."

"Peace without annexations is not an acceptable peace to Germany. I cannot declare our terms to that he had intended a speech made by Philipp Scheidemann, who declared Germany did not desire to annex part of France or Belgium, but must have "guarantees."

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### LONDON SEES GRAVE PERILS IN TREATY

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, June 29.—Almost before the first burst of joy over the signature of the Treaty of Peace has subsided there has been a reaction, leaving the joy-makers seriously contemplating the future, for the opinion is widespread here, and is voiced in practically all the newspapers, that the peace which has been framed falls far short of popular expectations, and it remains to be seen if the conditions will be fulfilled.

British statesmen realize that the German Government which signed the treaty is as unstable as water, and while the peace treaty was settled by the documents which were signed yesterday at Versailles twenty-three other wars are raging now in various parts of the world.

The first stage of peacemaking that has been concluded, the remaining embers in the world conflagration must be stamped out. This is the ideal running through all the British newspaper comment on the signing of the treaty.

In the *Sunday Observer* J. L. Garvin, one of the foremost editorial critics during the war, solemnly warns the public against optimism over peace in the future, adding:

"This treaty goes far beyond its mark. The covenant of the League of Nations will be almost irredeemably bad."

Clumsy and blundering, the Paris conference in its dealings with the new nations, and with Russia as well as with Germany, creates almost as many anomalies and perils as it removes. Even in its final somewhat improved form the treaty never will stand without revision. A peace of force is in no sense a permanent settlement.

"All Europe and much beyond, from the Rhineland to Siberia, has been turned into a congeries of Irish questions charged with trouble, which will be insoluble unless the League of Nations and a sounder Russian policy can correct it."

It is the main moral and practical object of the treaty to reach and mitigate international hatreds and passions. On the contrary, it has inflamed and multiplied the number of territorial and financial disputes which will breed and nourish revenge and hatred for a long period of years.

The Allies have overestimated their victory on the basis of a militarism which Great Britain and America cannot be remobilized to sustain, yet as a direct consequence all the forces of reaction in Europe are encouraged to revive the old dream of anarchy and Bolshevism on the other.

The Paris conference has brought the world to a black outlook. The treaty which has been signed is a disaster. It has fallen back on the concepts of another age. Italy's occupation of the southern Tyrol is a military disaster. It is a certain promise of trouble that the opening of a deadly feud with the south Slavs.

The real key to the future lies in Russia, that will be the acid test of the capacity of the Allies. There can be no basis of neutral stability in the world until a strong, free Russia is restored to its place among the nations.

In this vital respect there has been a disastrous lack of any coherent policy. The Bolsheviks should have been decisively beaten, and the Russian Government should have been re-established.

With a coherent Russia attached to the Allies any attempted revival of German militarism would be impossible. A priceless opportunity to give definite status to the world has been thrown away by the Paris conference.

When Russia revives it will compel a revision of the entire treaty by another peace conference. All the provisions affecting eastern Europe and Asia and Turkey will have to be revised in Russia's favor.

The treaty and the covenant together mean not peace itself, but only a chance of peace amid a throng of dangers. If no chance can political health and soundness exist for Europe unless help and energy are brought to the assistance of the world in the world were charity and clemency toward the vanquished so imprudent.

Alternative Is "Ruin of Nations."  
The alternative to a League of Nations is the ruin of nations. Germany and all vanquished peoples, such as Russia, must be admitted to the League of Nations, when they are admitted, the great majority of the league will favor a methodical revision of the treaty and a gradual extension of world partnership as the sole means of averting the first suicide of modern civilization.

The troubles and dangers of the future make this overmastering issue plain the strength of the world's strife and extinguishing the lingering passions of to-day."

While Garvin is arguing thus for a greater struggle, the Secretary of War, in explaining in a series of articles why Great Britain should extend her naval and military power as a basis for peace, he associates a great expansion of the air forces, an enormous potential power in trained territorial and a fully developed navy as the only means of securing national safety.

HAMBURG MOB HALTS TROOPS.  
Forebode Entry Delayed to Avoid Possible Bloodshed.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 28 (delayed).—The Government troops of Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck attempted to enter Hamburg to-day, but were met by a mob, which was met by the Communists in control of Hamburg. It is said, promised they would offer no opposition to the entry of the Government troops. When the troops were met by the mob, however, it was decided to retire temporarily to avoid possible bloodshed.

The date for a definite advance on Hamburg is uncertain. The government forces include Schleswig, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Saxon and naval detachments.

### France Sees Pact With U. S. as Curb on Germany

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 29.—The Franco-American convention was signed yesterday on behalf of the two Governments, according to the newspapers. It is said that the covenant includes several articles, and specifies that violations of the Peace Treaty by Germany will give France and Germany the right to demand prices which the working classes were unable to pay, even if there were available sufficient quantities to fill their needs, which is not the case.

No one, who gave me the impression of a tired and discouraged man, declared that the task of maintaining order under present conditions is almost impossible. Everything that the people were almost too much for him, calling it did for both firmness and leniency. He admitted the old look was disquieting, but with some confidence that he could hold the people through the trying days until peace returned.

He did not consider it strange that in Hungary the people were so easily victimized by political agitators, who promised everything, but who had nothing to give. He said that the people were too much for him, calling it did for both firmness and leniency. He admitted the old look was disquieting, but with some confidence that he could hold the people through the trying days until peace returned.

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### BAUER ASSERTS HE CANNOT KEEP PACT

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 29.—The German people will be glad to be at peace with the world once more and with a sincerity that after the terrible sufferings of these years hardly can be questioned, hopes that she ever will remain at peace.

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